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 Third and Jefferson streets.

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 House.

The types sometimes make very bad blun-
 ders, but they have not yet referred to the
 tariff tinkers as tariff tinkers.

The first year of the rebellion did not
 inflict anything like the disaster upon the
 country that the first year of Clevelandism
 just past has.

There is danger that Senator Voorhees
 will become the object of the Cleveland
 wrath if he goes about declaring that the
 President will approve the Bland vacuum
 coinage.

The Republican Legislature of New York
 has made illegal voting a felony instead of
 a misdemeanor, so that the penalty there-
 for is not more than seven years in the
 penitentiary and \$1,000 fine, or both.

The Sentinel is troubled about the nomi-
 nation of Eugene Saulcy for assessor, and
 remarks that the Journal's warnings about
 good candidates were not heeded in his
 case. The Sentinel is way off. Mr. Saulcy
 has held several positions of trust, and in
 them all he has been conspicuous for his
 ability and integrity.

It is said that when Mr. Adams expressed
 a desire to become the successor of Mr.
 O'Neill, who had served in the House a
 generation when he died, the Philadelphia
 Republican leaders extorted from him a
 promise that he would stay in Congress
 year after year, as had Mr. O'Neill and
 Judge Kelley. Those Philadelphia Republi-
 cans assume that men are sent to Con-
 gress to become useful to constituents, and
 not to promote the aspirations of men am-
 bitious to rotate each other every four
 years.

Honore B. Makepeace, the Republican
 candidate for township trustee, is a man
 who enjoys the confidence and respect of
 all who know him. In the business house
 where he is employed he holds a position
 which is given only to men who are thor-
 oughly trusted. In his neighborhood he is
 esteemed as a valuable citizen, and in the
 Grand Army he has for several years been
 one of the most useful members, particu-
 larly in the work of caring for the less for-
 tunate comrades. The Journal is gratified
 that the principal offices in the township will
 be held during the next term by two
 men so well qualified as Mr. Saulcy and
 Mr. Makepeace.

It will become Gen. John C. Black, the
 recipient of a pension of \$1,200 a year by
 special legislation, to accuse whole regiments
 of having pensions. But his conduct
 becomes contemptible when he refuses to
 name the regiments, leaving the accusation
 against all his former comrades. If all
 those who are now disabled by service dur-
 ing the war were pensioned as lavishly as
 John C. Black it would take a thousand
 million dollars a year, instead of one hun-
 dred and fifty millions, to pay them. But
 since General Black has declared that he
 desires to see American wages put upon the
 basis of European nothing better can be
 expected of him.

The employment of some nuns as teach-
 ers in one of the public schools of Pittsburg
 has caused quite a commotion among some
 of the good people of that city, and it is
 said steps will be taken to test the legality
 of their employment. Unless there is some
 special and unusual provision in the laws
 of Pennsylvania not to be found in other
 States it is difficult to see on what ground
 such a proceeding can be based. Certainly
 it would not lie in this State. There is
 nothing in the Constitution or laws of Indi-
 ana fixing a religious qualification for pub-
 lic schoolteachers, and this is probably the
 case in Pennsylvania. If the nuns appointed
 in the Pittsburg school are otherwise qual-
 ified, and if they do not attempt to teach
 religion, as Protestant teachers are not
 permitted to do, the Journal falls to see
 any occasion for the hubbub over the matter.

The breaking up of winter should remind
 the Board of Public Works of the impor-
 tance of beginning as soon as possible the
 work that is expected to be done this season.
 There are several urgent reasons why this
 should be done. In the first place the
 poorer the work is begun the more can be
 accomplished during the season. Public
 work moves proverbially slow at best, and
 as only about half the year can be utilized
 for outdoor work, care should be taken not
 to waste any of that period. Already the
 frost is out of the ground and the weather
 is favorable for open-air work. There will
 be some rough weather yet, but little, if
 any, in which public work cannot be pro-
 ceeded. Another reason why work should be
 begun as soon as possible is to put an end
 to the present system of dispensing aid
 and place the unemployed on an indepen-
 dent, self-supporting footing. The experience
 of this city has been that of all others—the
 more charity is dispensed the more it is
 demanded and leaned upon. The inevitable
 tendency of all charity systems is to in-
 crease the number of unworthy applicants

and weaken the self-respect and independ-
 ence of the recipients. No city has had a
 better-conceived, better-organized or better-
 managed relief system than this city has
 had during the past winter, and yet it
 ought to be brought to an end as soon as
 possible. For this and other obvious rea-
 sons the Board of Public Works should
 use every effort to get the season's work
 under way as soon as possible.

ONE YEAR OF CLEVELANDISM.

We have now had one full year of Clevel-
 andism. It is safe to say that never in the
 history of the Republic did so general and
 so marked a change for the worse attend
 the first year of a new administration and
 a new policy. The morning a year ago that
 Mr. Cleveland called his Cabinet together
 the country was very generally prosperous.
 Those engaged in the great industries of
 the country would not believe that Mr.
 Cleveland and his associates would attempt
 to carry out any part of the pledges of the
 Chicago convention, and the change was
 not immediate. So soon, however, as it was
 made evident that Mr. Cleveland and his
 Congress would undertake a general re-
 vision of the tariff confidence gave way to
 uncertainty, and paralysis began to creep
 over the business and industries of the
 country. Since the outline of the Wilson
 bill was made public disaster may be said
 to have become general. Such is the testi-
 mony of Democrats in their appeals to
 hasten the settlement of the tariff ques-
 tion. It has been said that "it is an ill wind
 that blows no one good." Such an ill wind
 has the Cleveland policy proved to every
 interest in this country. Even the army of
 office seekers who were falling over each
 other by battalions to shout for the Presi-
 dent a year ago are, for the most part, filled
 with nothing but wrath. A year ago after a
 year of Clevelandism, any proposition for
 a show of enthusiasm for the President
 would scatter the most valiant assemblage
 of his followers and be regarded by the
 people at large as quite as inappropriate
 as levity at a funeral. Smokeless chimneys,
 silent machinery, idle men and women,
 shrunken trade and values, short and thin
 railway trains, decreased wages, profits, in
 short, general disaster marks the first year
 of Clevelandism and the first appearance
 of a Democratic President and Congress
 since the dark days of James Buchanan in
 1857-63. There can be no doubt that the
 country is weary of it—very weary; and
 if opportunity should offer would hurl it
 from power by majorities such as the coun-
 try has never known. Hitherto wars have
 been regarded as the greatest of national
 calamities. One year of Clevelandism has
 shown that the party which makes war
 upon all the industries of a nation is more
 calamitous than an invading army.

THE LOSSES OF CLEVELANDISM.

The recent report of the Department of
 Agriculture on farm animals shows that
 this important branch of human industry
 has not escaped the destructive influences
 of the Cleveland policy. The value of the
 cattle on the farms at the close of 1893 was
 \$2,170,815,754 as compared with \$2,833,083,249
 at the close of 1892—a loss of \$1,662,267,495, or 12
 per cent. Instead of being a loss of 12 per
 cent. there should have been a gain of 6
 per cent. to have maintained the ratio of
 gain in past years, so that the value of
 farm animals at the close of 1893 should
 have been \$4,033,390,700, or 18 per cent. Numbers
 have also fallen off. There are 125,663 fewer
 horses, and the average price has fallen
 \$13.29 per horse, or 22 per cent, making an
 aggregate loss in horse flesh values of \$23,-
 000,338. There are those who will find in
 these figures evidence that electricity in
 cities is taking the place of horses, but the
 change there cannot account for the general
 loss. More important to the people of Indi-
 ana than the decline in the value of
 horses is the decline in the number of hogs
 during the year, which was \$88,206, and in
 value 15 per cent—a net loss in values of
 \$24,041,866. In January, 1892, there were 52,-
 394,019 hogs, and in January, 1894, only 45,-
 206,498—a loss of 7,187,521 in numbers. Yet
 with this rapid decline in numbers, the
 price has steadily declined. The depreciation
 of hogs in this State during the year
 was \$3,460,122. The sheep, however, against
 which the Cleveland people seem to have
 inherited from John Randolph his enmity
 to that animal which, he said, would cause
 him to walk a mile to kick one, has suffered
 most. The country has 2,225,536 fewer
 sheep than a year ago, and with the fall-
 ing off in numbers, there has been a great-
 er falling off in values, the average price
 to-day being \$1.98 against \$2.06 a year ago
 —the aggregate decline for the year in
 value being \$36,723,154, or nearly 30 per cent.
 At this rate of decline there will be no
 values in sheep in three more years of
 Clevelandism, provided the Wilson bill
 should become a law.

A DESERVING INDUSTRY.

A letter is published from E. A. Hitch-
 cock, president of the Crystal Glass Company,
 near St. Louis, to Representative
 Tarsney, in which the writer gives
 some reasons why he thinks the glass in-
 dustry is entitled to consideration at the
 hands of Congress. Speaking for his own
 company, he says it has converted what
 was formerly a sparsely settled farming
 community, with one country store and
 with no market for the farmers' produce,
 into a flourishing manufacturing town,
 where hundreds of thousands of dollars are
 disbursed annually in wages, and where
 the farmers all around have a regular and
 steady market at the highest cash prices
 for all the produce they choose to raise.
 Since the works were started they have
 brought into the State \$10,000,000 which
 would otherwise have gone elsewhere. All
 the materials used by the company are
 produced in this country, except soda ash,
 which is imported. As an illustration of
 the effect of protection in one case, Mr.
 Hitchcock says: "When we first started
 our works we had to import our felt, for
 polishing the glass, from England at a cost
 of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. The protection
 given this industry in America during the

last ten years has enabled those engaged
 in it to so develop it that at the present
 time we buy American-made felt of just
 as good quality as that made in England
 at about 70 cents a pound, or a reduction
 of nearly one-half of what we formerly
 paid." The reduction in the price of plate
 glass has been even greater, as Mr. Hitch-
 cock says: "Our records show that we are
 to-day getting for our glass just 70 per
 cent. less than we received for it ten years
 ago." He says that in the way of reducing
 the cost of production they have reached
 the end in every other item except wages,
 and that any reduction in the rate of duty
 on plate glass must inevitably result in a
 reduction of wages. Such facts as these
 ought to have some influence with the tariff
 smashers, but it is not likely they will.

A letter is published from Congressman
 Edward J. Dunphy, of the Eighth New
 York district, resigning his position as a
 member of the general committee of Tam-
 many Hall. His letter is largely a protest
 against the corrupt political methods con-
 tinued and practiced by Tammany. De-
 claring himself unalterably in favor of fair
 and honest elections, he says he cannot
 consistently continue a member of a committee
 which tolerates and approves such frauds
 as are practiced in New York. Following
 is an extract from the letter:

Twenty-five persons who were election
 officers in the Second assembly district at
 the last election are now under indictment
 for grave and serious offenses against the
 election laws. Some of those election offi-
 cers have already been tried and convicted
 and imprisoned. If these indictments had not
 been found the leader of our district would
 have assumed all the honor and glory of
 producing 9,700 majority where but 12,500
 votes were cast. That leader has left the
 city. Since the indictments were found, and
 just before the trials were begun, he with-
 drew from the city, is still absent and
 it is said he is on his way to some foreign
 continent, three thousand miles away. I
 have been forced to believe that the ruling
 power, the dominating influence, the gen-
 eral committee of our district, has made it
 appear to the greedy and ambitious but
 not overscrupulous among us that they
 might obtain political position by helping
 to produce great majorities; that prizes of
 costly personal adornment were to be had
 for starting election returns, and anything
 done to keep the district the "banned dis-
 trict" would be a disgrace to the district.
 A man who is not for the principles of
 protection after seeing the results that have
 emanated from the Democratic policy of
 free trade during the past year is a fool,
 and wouldn't know beans if the sack was
 open. —Patience Progress.

The Irishman who described the process
 of making brass cannon as taking long
 holes and pouring melted brass around
 them unconsciously anticipated Mr. Glad-
 stone's method of making a man of
 straw. —Terre Haute Express.

What 200 bushels and the man who
 promised, if elected President, to make it
 better for the North Carolina voters to
 shoot ducks, while both houses of his
 incompetent Congress do nothing but call
 the roll and note absentees.—Frankfort
 News.

If the President is not in a state of phys-
 ical affliction he is certainly a very unfeel-
 ing and unsympathetic chief executive to
 shirk important duties. In a critical period,
 to go junketing through the marshes of
 the States in the company of cowards and
 springtails.—Washington Gazette.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

The resignation of Mr. Gladstone will
 mean his early death. To a man used to
 heavy responsibilities the leaving off is
 nearly always fatal.—New York Commer-
 cial Advertiser.

He retires now full of years and honors,
 with the reputation of having accomplished
 more for the common people of Great Brit-
 ain than any British statesman of any
 time or age.—Chicago Tribune.

His firm, wise counsel will not yet be lost,
 for the power of such a character and such
 a career does not cease with the surrender
 of his office.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Gladstone is a wonderful man, but
 with all his learning and his talents, and
 with all his experience, he is fairly to be
 doubted whether he is as closely in touch
 with the dominant spirit of this age as the
 young E. A. Hitchcock.—Chicago Tribune.

Every admirer of Mr. Gladstone, every
 friend of his policy and every believer in
 the national and human uses of great men
 must prefer that the day of his resignation
 of the premiership shall be the day of his
 final and decisive victory from public
 affairs.—New York Times.

His impress upon English history has
 been greater than that of any man since
 Peel, his last and crowning effort in the
 direction of home rule for Ireland being
 perhaps his most important. In that great
 marked departure from the beaten
 path of the English Premier.—Cincinnati
 Tribune.

He may take much honor from the fact
 that his defeats have always been suffered
 in the cause of human right, and it can be
 no more a source of regret to himself than
 to the world of just people everywhere
 that he should have stepped aside before
 the last great work of his life.—Louisville
 Courier-Journal.

In many essential points he will never
 have a successor. Good solid works such
 as his are made of steel. Such rich and
 rare combination of thought, genius, elo-
 quence, scholarship, moral consecration and
 broad and beneficent statesmanship will not
 be found in the next generation.—New York
 Mail and Express.

Ever since he has been Premier for the
 last time he has endeavored to rule Eng-
 land with the assistance of Irishmen who
 too readily forgot the debt they owed to
 him, and who have the power and who could
 have won for them independence within the
 empire. Mr. Gladstone clung to power too
 long. The world went just him.—New York
 Herald.

He has looked upon the bright side of
 things, and taught lessons of cheerfulness
 and encouragement. In all his operations
 he has preserved a serene faith in human-
 ity, and a confidence in the measure of his
 happiness. He has made mistakes, he has
 encountered failures; but, taken all in
 all, his career is one of shining suc-
 cess.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Gladstone saves what he can from
 the wreckage of a long and stormy par-
 liamentary session, and in the name of En-
 glish Democracy proclaims war upon the
 nation. When I had finished one piece of
 work, I went directly to the chief clerk
 asking, "What next?" As a result, I think
 my superiors began to like me, for I was
 advanced from time to time again in posi-
 tion and salary. I soon discovered that
 the most effective way of making a name
 for young men to rise, and I worked
 hard to do it. I was not content with
 thoughts or time to the exclusion of my
 thoughts.—New York Times.

COINING THE SEIGNIORAGE.

In voting for the Bland seigniorage bill
 the Democrats of the House have actu-
 ally said that they do not now think
 the Sherman law ought to have been re-
 pealed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

It is an advertisement that any man who
 wants to be President must be for silver,
 and any man who wants to go to Congress
 must be a friend of silver.—Kansas City
 Journal (Rep.).

Simultaneously with the assurance that
 the Bland seigniorage bill will pass begins
 again the flow of American gold to Europe.
 Within twenty-four hours of it \$1,500,000
 starts on its eastern journey.—New York
 Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

Nothing shows the utter confusion of
 mind that prevails among silver men more
 than this last abortive piece of legislation.
 The country would not need to fear if it
 were as bad as it was meant to be. As it
 is, it is simply amusing.—New York Times
 (Dem.).

For our part we do not believe that Mr.
 Cleveland will veto the measure. There is
 nothing whatever in any of his provisions
 that is a veto—nothing whatever to at-
 tract the opposition of any Democrat who
 is in favor of the policy laid down in the
 Democratic platform.—Atlanta Constitution
 (Dem.).

The bill is, in effect, a picaresque attack
 on the credit of the government, which,
 if successfully followed up, would over-
 whelm this Nation in irretrievable ruin;
 and his spirit will go with the ship
 burning storm and stress.—New York
 Tribune.

It was Mary's night for "company," and
 the Congressman found his small son with

his eye very closely applied to the key-
 hole of the kitchen door.

"What are you doing there, you young
 rascal?" asked the parent.

"Just listening to the cook's coo, that's
 all."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It's called cold cash from the natural dis-
 position to freeze onto it.—Philadelphia
 Times.

America isn't the least proud of her
 national bird garden at Washington.—Bos-
 ton Globe (Dem.).

The congregation that is built on the fa-
 vorite minister has a foundation of sand.
 —Hebrew Standard.

Pence, of Colorado, is not plural, though
 many of him would be worth a shilling.

Help from without is often enfeebling in
 its effects, but help from within invariably
 invigorates.—Samuel Smiles.

The winter of 1893-94 was not one which
 afforded the plumber a lead-pipe cinch.
 —Chicago Chronicle.

Have you noticed that there is a fixed per-
 iodicality about Cleveland's sudden disappear-
 ances?—New York Commercial Advertiser.

It will be an interesting event in British
 politics when Lord Rosebery submerges him-
 self in the world's fair grounds.—Boston
 Herald.

While Cleveland seeks the solitudes of the
 dismal Swamp General Harrison continues
 to lead the parade across the continent.
 —Chicago Journal.

John Y. McKane ascribes his conviction
 to the newspapers. Credit the press with
 such a success.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mrs. Lease has been shaking up the New
 Yorkers, and the residents of that town now
 have a fair idea of how it feels to be Mr.
 McKane's Washington Post.

The boy halted in front of the blacksmith
 shop, when the proprietor queried: "You are
 sure your father told you to get the old
 mare shod, are you?" And the boy said
 shooer.—Boston Courier.

ON BOARD THE VIOLET.

A Three-Cornered Dialogue Concerning
 National Political Topics.

New York Sun.
 (The cabin of the Violet, 8:30 p. m., Cleve-
 land, Gresham and Bob Evans.)
 C.—Yes, Gresham, I'm sick and tired of
 public life. The ingratitude, the deficient
 power of appreciation of the American peo-
 ple.

G.—Pardon me, Mr. President, say, rather
 of the Democratic party.

C.—Yes, for I am convinced that the peo-
 ple are with me.

E.—The election in Pennsylvania.—(Re-
 members where he is, drinks his grog the
 wrong way, and rushes out of the cabin to
 hide his embarrassment.)

C.—The election in Pennsylvania, as our
 good friend Evans has a claim to observe,
 was the protest of an indignant people
 against the factious opposition of certain so-
 called Democratic Senators to my adminis-
 tration. It was as great a vindication of my
 course as I could desire.

G. (timidly).—Then you wouldn't be cast
 down if the Republicans should carry the
 next Congress election, Mr. President?

C.—My dear Gresham, I should regard
 such a result as particularly flattering. It
 would be equivalent to a vote of confidence
 in me. Besides, I can get along a great deal
 better with a Republican Congress than
 with a Democratic. I only wish there was
 some way of getting rid of the Senate.
 (Gets up and walks up and down excitedly.)

Ah, there's the greatest menace to our in-
 stitutions, Gresham. Those fellows don't
 care anything about me. They actually have
 the impudence to oppose some of my ap-
 pointments and criticize my policy. Why,
 the correct theory of the Constitution is
 that I shall do as I please; and it ain't any
 of the Senate's business. Ain't that so,
 Judge?

G. (diplomatically).—The struggle for pre-
 rogative between different branches of the
 government—

C. (querulously).—Why should there be any
 different branches of the government? Ain't
 I enough?

G.—It's not a question of your ability, Mr.
 President, but of the limitations. Limitations,
 always limitations. I do hope that
 when you come to serve your third term—

G. But if you ain't there—

C.—What if I am? Taint my fault if I
 am necessary to my country, is it? Ever
 since the New York election I've felt that
 the third term had to come. (Enter Capt.
 Evans.)

E.—I suppose that after Grant's experi-
 ence in 1880 nobody will be fool enough to
 try for a third term.

G.—Captain Evans, would you mind see-
 ing if you can find that chart for me?
 (Winks meaningly and motions to the door.)

C.—What a singular fellow! He knows
 he knows nothing about politics. As I was
 saying, I hope the Constitution will be
 saved. For God's sake, let me hear what
 I shall not be bothered by the Senate.

G.—It will take quite a while to change the
 Constitution in that time.

C. (compunctiously).—Oh, well, I scarcely
 expect it. But in 1880 I am positive I shall
 be elected—1880, 1882, 1884, that's about the
 size of it. (Re-enter Evans.)

E.—I'm very sorry, but I can't find the
 chart.

C.—Well, Captain, a chart's a sort of a
 ship's constitution, heh, heh! I can get
 along without it. Have a cigar.

E.—Not this minute, thank you, Mr. Presi-
 dent. I've got to see the cook—

C. (wondering).—What? I have con-
 sidered that while he is here, Captain.

E. (indignantly).—Sir, I see no impropr-
 ety in my saying that I have to consult
 the cook about breakfast.

C.—Oh, I thought you meant something
 different.

E.—Ha, ha! No, we haven't even got a
 parrot.

G.—Gentlemen, this ain't right to keep
 the joke to yourselves.

E.—We were talking about Secretary
 Smith's possum cook, Martha Parsons, Mr.
 President.

C. (severely).—Mr. Smith is one of the
 most remarkable men in my Cabinet or
 in the country. A woman who performs
 the culinary office for him is a disgrace to
 herself as eminently fortunate. But, Cap-
 tain, Evans, we have seen too little of you to-
 night. How do you feel?

E.—It's very good, indeed. I suppose we
 can't any of us afford to smoke a cigar
 after they've passed that smoke-cure and
 sn